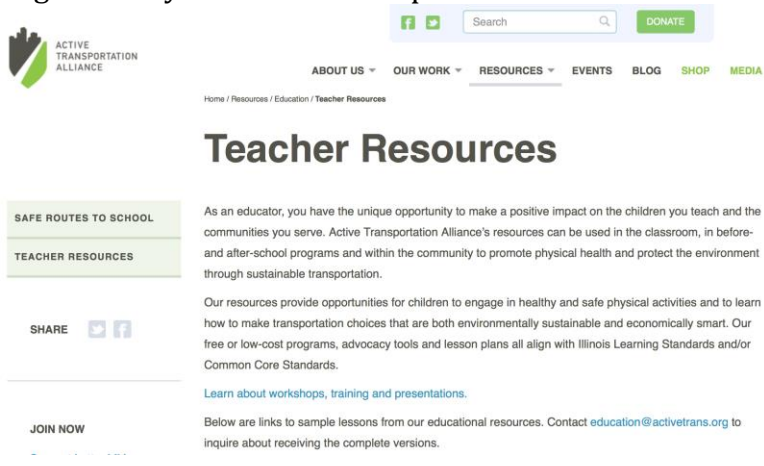
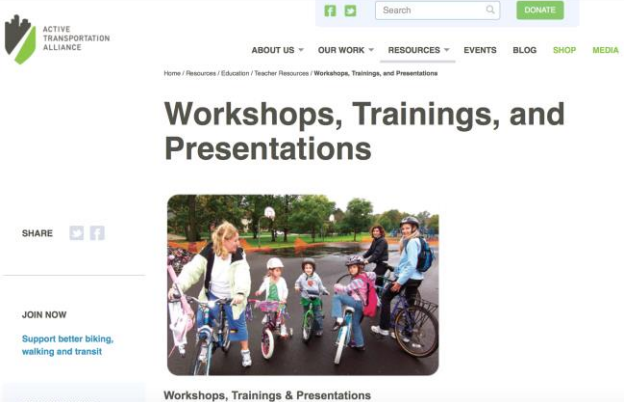




Education:

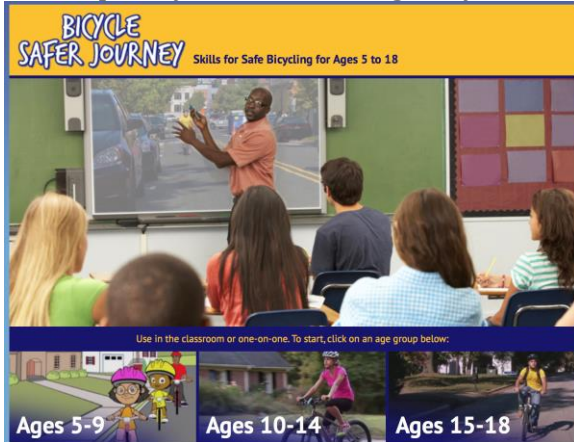
**Inform students,
families, and community
members about safety
and transportation.**

Resource	How to Use It
<p>Active Transportation Alliance: Teacher Resources http://www.activetrans.org/teacher-resources%20 Organized by the Active Transportation Alliance</p> 	<p>These resources can be used in the classroom, in before- and after-school programs, and within the community to promote physical health and protect the environment through sustainable transportation.</p> <p>The lesson plans across age groups and subjects provide opportunities for children to engage in healthy and safe physical activities and to learn how to make transportation choices that are both environmentally sustainable and economically smart.</p>
<p>Active Transportation Alliance: Workshops, Trainings, and Presentations http://www.activetrans.org/content/workshops-trainings-and-presentations Organized by the Active Transportation Alliance</p> 	<p>Active Transportation Alliance offers workshops, training, and presentations that empower community members to be supporters of active transportation. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bicycle Safety Education Courses ▪ Professional Development Opportunities ▪ School Policy

Bicycle Safer Journey

<http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/bicyclesaferjourney/>

Developed by the Federal Highway Administration



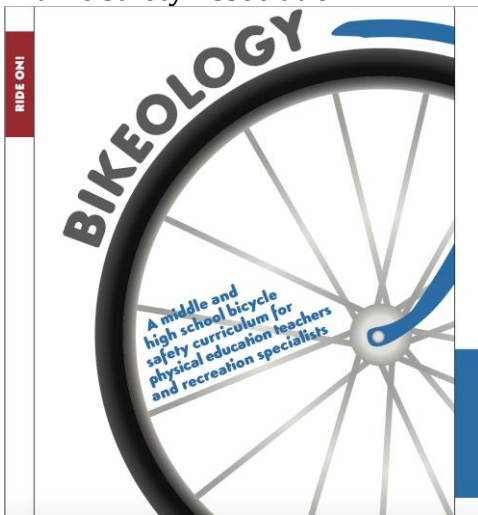
This resource includes safety education videos for three age groups: 5-9, 10-14, and 15-18.

Each age group page includes a resource library with links to age-appropriate bicycle safety curricula and lesson plans.

Bikeology: A middle and high school bicycle safety curriculum for physical education teachers and recreation specialists

<http://walkbiketoschool.org/sites/default/files/bikeology-curriculum-part-1-and-2.pdf>

Developed by the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance and National Highway Traffic Safety Association

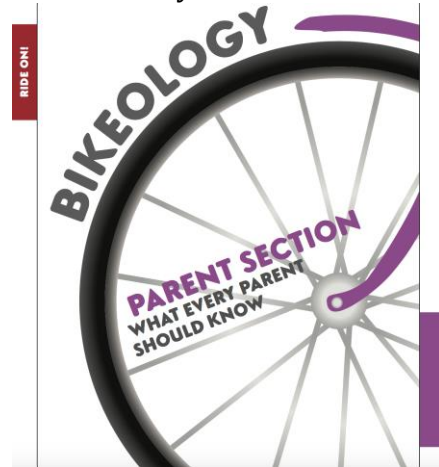


This curriculum is aligned with the National Standards for K-12 Physical Education and includes comprehensive lesson plans, activities, and assessments for the skills and knowledge teens and pre-teens need to enjoy a lifetime of safe bicycling.

Bikeology: Parent Section (what every parent should know)

<http://ipmba.org/images/uploads/bikeology-parent-guide.pdf>

Developed by the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance and National Highway Traffic Safety Association



This resource includes 12 individual tip sheets, including:

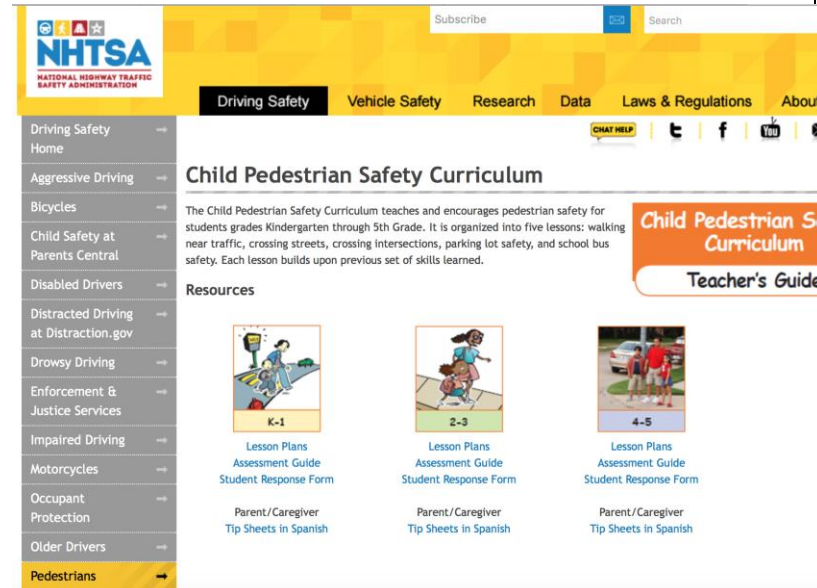
- Sharing the road
- Distracting walking, bicycling, and driving
- Defensive walking or bicycling

The tip sheets encourage parents to not only reinforce what their child has learned but also encourages parents to be “Roll Models” by always demonstrating safe behaviors when walking, bicycling, and driving.

Child Pedestrian Safety Curriculum

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/ChildPedestrianSafetyCurriculum>

Prepared by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration



This resource teaches and encourages pedestrian safety for students in grade K-5.

The age ranges are divided into 3 smaller groups (K-1, 2-3, and 4-5) and include appropriate lessons plans, assessment guides, student response forms, and tip sheets in English and Spanish for each age range.

The curriculum is organized into 5 lessons:

- Walking near traffic
- Crossing streets
- Crossing intersections
- Parking lot safety
- School bus safety

Helping Children Learn Pedestrian Safety Skills: Overview for Parents and Caregivers

- English:
saferoutesinfo.org/sites/default/files/resources/TeachingChildrentoWalkSafely-2page.pdf
- Spanish:
saferoutesinfo.org/sites/default/files/resources/EnseñarLosNiñosCaminarConSeguridad.pdf

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School

HELPING CHILDREN LEARN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY SKILLS: Overview for parents and caregivers

Walking is a fun and healthy way to spend time with your child. You are your child's most important role model for walking safely. Children learn by watching others, so your own safe pedestrian behavior is the best way to teach these valuable skills. Consider these tips as you walk with your child:

1. Obey all traffic signs and signals.
2. Choose routes that provide space to walk and have the least amount of traffic and lowest speeds.
3. Look for traffic at all driveways and intersections.
4. If possible, cross at a crosswalk or at an intersection with a walk signal.
5. Stop at the curb and look for traffic in all directions (left, right, left, to the front and behind). At an intersection, it is important to look in front and in back to check for turning vehicles. The second look to the left is to re-check for traffic that is closest to you.
6. Wait until no traffic is coming and start crossing; keep looking for traffic as you cross the road.
7. Walk across the road. Do not run.
8. Wear reflective gear if it is dark or conditions limit visibility, such as rain or snow.
9. Talk with your child about what you're doing and why as you walk.



Although you might be able to see quickly that it is safe to cross the road or make other decisions while walking, your child may not know or understand why it is safe. Help your child understand and learn safe walking skills by practicing them each time you walk near or around traffic and taking the time to talk through new situations.

As a driver you can also be a role model for safe behavior. Respect pedestrians and use the drive time to teach your child about signs, signals and other traffic rules.

This resource breaks down safety skills by age groups:

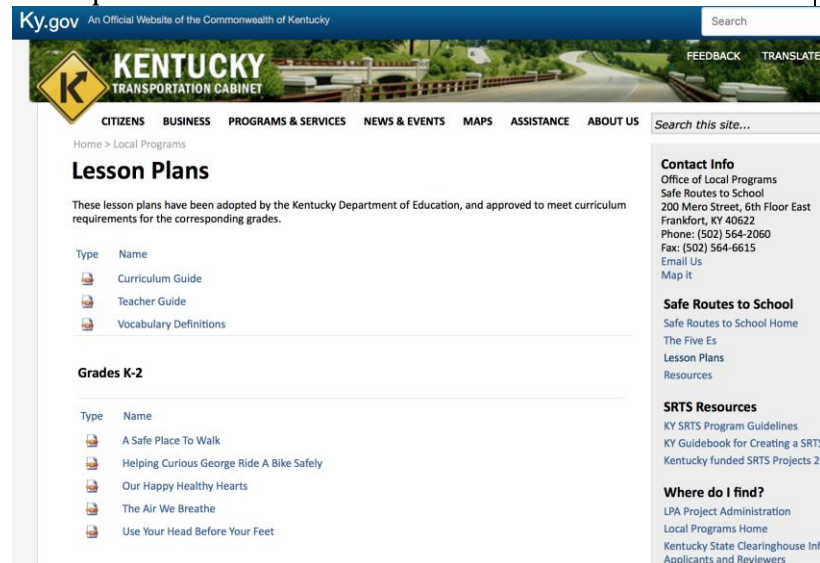
- 4-6
- 7-9
- 10+

Kentucky Safe Routes to School: Lesson Plans

<http://transportation.ky.gov/Local-Programs/Pages/Lesson-Plans.aspx>

Developed by the Kentucky Department of Transportation

These lesson plans have been adopted by the Kentucky Department of Education for grades K-2, 3-5, and 6-8. Lessons include topics such as:



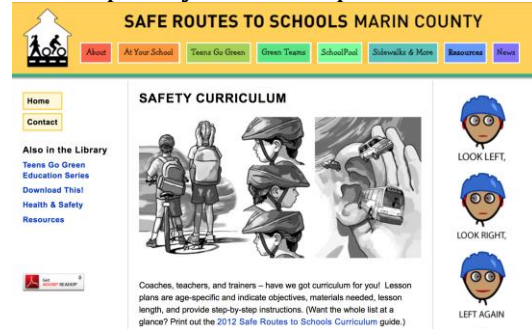
The screenshot shows the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet website. The main navigation bar includes links for CITIZENS, BUSINESS, PROGRAMS & SERVICES, NEWS & EVENTS, MAPS, ASSISTANCE, and ABOUT US. The 'Lesson Plans' section is highlighted, showing a list of lesson plans for Grades K-2. The list includes titles like 'A Safe Place To Walk', 'Helping Curious George Ride A Bike Safely', 'Our Happy Healthy Hearts', 'The Air We Breathe', and 'Use Your Head Before Your Feet'. A sidebar on the right provides contact information for the Office of Local Programs and links to 'Safe Routes to School' resources.

- Helping Curious George Ride a Bike Safely (Grades K-2)
- Mapping My Route to School (Grades 3-5)
- Get Moving Get Healthy (Grades 6-8)

Marin County Safe Routes to School: Safety Curriculum

<http://www.saferoutestoschools.org/curriculum.html>

Developed by the Transportation Authority of Marin



Lesson plans are age-specific and indicate objectives, materials needed, lesson length, and provide step-by-step instructions. Lessons include:

- Stop! Look! Listen! (2nd Grade)
- Bicycle Rodeo (4th grade)
- Outdoor Bike Drills (6th grade)

Maryland Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Education Curriculum: K-5

<http://www.saferoutesinfo.org/program-tools/maryland-pedestrian-and-bicycle-safety-education-curriculum-k-5>

Developed by Rockville Department of Recreation and Parks and Maryland State Highway Administration

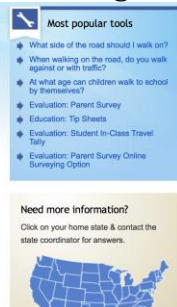
Maryland Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Education Curriculum: K-5

Developed by Rockville Department of Recreation and Parks through a grant from the Maryland State Highway Administration's Highway Safety Office, the Maryland Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Education Program is a comprehensive set of lessons for K-5, with each year building on skills and concepts introduced in previous years. The program emphasizes practicing skills such as safe street crossing and bicycle riding.

The K-5 lessons are available for download below, as well as an administrator's guide and teacher's guide. Each document is in PDF format and can be viewed with the free Adobe Acrobat Reader.

Lessons, K-5

- Guide, 6.16 mb
- Cover, 1.33 mb
- Complete Guide and Cover, 7.49 mb



The Maryland Pedestrian and Safety Education Program is a comprehensive set of lessons for K-5, with each year building on skills and concepts introduced in previous years.

The program also includes guides for teachers and administrators.

The program emphasizes practicing skills such as safe street crossing and bicycle riding.

Messaging for Children

http://guide.saferoutesinfo.org/education/key_messages_for_children.cfm

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School

Key Messages For Children

This section includes four main education topics that relate to Safe Routes to School (SRTS) for children:

- Pedestrian safety skills
- Bicyclist safety skills
- Personal safety
- Health and environment benefits

Strategies for educating children around these key messages are provided in the next section.

Pedestrian safety skills

When pedestrians between the ages of five and nine are injured, it is most often when cars have hit them as they cross the street mid-block, particularly from between parked cars (Transportation Research Board, 2004). Running across intersections and getting off of school buses are also common times for children to be hit by cars. In general, children are not ready to cross a street alone until age ten (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration). However, children vary in their developmental readiness to make decisions about where and when to walk and cross a street. Parents are often the best judges of when their child is ready to walk without an adult. When they are ready for this level of independence, children need to know how to choose where to walk as well as when, where and how to cross a street. These skills also require an understanding of how to interact with drivers.

Children need to know the following points:

1. Ask a parent before walking anywhere without them.
2. Use sidewalks or paths, if there are no sidewalks or paths, walk as far from the motor vehicles as possible on the side of the street facing traffic.
3. Watch for motor vehicles turning or pulling out of driveways.

Children who are old enough and have parent permission to cross the street need to know the following additional points:



This resources includes:

- Pedestrian Safety Skills
- Bicyclist Safety Skills
- Personal Safety (effects of criminal activity)
- Health/Environment Benefits (link physical activity to personal health)

Messaging for Neighbors

http://guide.saferoutesinfo.org/education/key_messages_for_neighbors.cfm

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School
Key Messages For Neighbors

Messages to neighbors depend on local conditions. If there are environmental barriers to safe walking routes, often the neighbors can help.

Messages for neighbors include:

1. Keep sidewalks clear so they are passable by pedestrians. Sometimes motor vehicles, garbage cans, snow and other materials force pedestrians off of walkways and into traffic.
2. Prune plants and shrubs to enhance visibility. This will help pedestrians, cyclists and drivers see one another, particularly at street crossings.
3. Keep unleashed pets off the route. A loose animal can be intimidating and deter walking or bicycling, regardless of the friendliness of the animal.



Keep sidewalks clear, Peoria, AZ.

Also see [educational messages for all drivers near the school](#) for additional relevant messages.

These include:

- Keeping sidewalks clear
- Pruning plants and shrubs to enhance visibility
- Keeping unleashed pets off the route.

Messaging for Parents

http://guide.saferoutesinfo.org/education/key_messages_for_parents.cfm

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School
Key Messages For Parents

In relation to Safe Routes to School (SRTS), parents play a role in their child's safety in three ways:

1. As teachers of safety behaviors.
2. As drivers on the school campus during drop-off and pick-up times.
3. As drivers near the school.

Different messages apply to parents for each of these roles:

1. Parents as teachers

Practice safe walking and bicycling with your child. Parents teach and model safe behavior for their children. Children have the best chance of retaining and applying walking and bicycling skills if they have a chance to practice them with supervision and reinforcement. It is similar to the need to teach teens to drive – new drivers are not expected to have the skills or knowledge to drive safely without receiving instruction.

Parents need detailed information about proper safety practices specific for their child's age. Most parents naturally want to do what is best for their child and need to be aware of the appropriate safety messages to share with their child. An informed and interested parent can identify safe walking and bicycling routes for their child, teach their child rules as they walk or bicycle, and model safe behavior themselves. See [SRTS Resources for Children](#) for more information.

2. Parents as drivers on the school campus during drop-off and pick-up times

Follow correct drop-off and pick-up procedures if driving to the school is necessary. Drivers need to know the appropriate locations for pick-up and drop-off at the school and any special rules that apply at these times. A well-designed drop-off and pick-up procedure along with drivers who correctly follow the procedure will improve the safety of everyone arriving to or departing from school. See [SRTS drop-off and pick-up](#) section for more information on how to improve the safety of this process.



This resource focuses on parent roles as teachers/role models, as drivers on campus during drop-off/pick-up, and drivers near schools.

Pedestrian Safer Journey

<http://www.pedbikeinfo.org/pedsaferjourney/>

Developed by the Federal Highway Administration



This resource includes safety education videos for three age groups: 5-9, 10-14, and 15-18.

Each age group page includes a resource library with age-appropriate pedestrian safety curricula, videos, and quizzes.

Safe Routes Nebraska: Safe Routes in the Classroom

<http://www.saferoutesinfo.org/program-tools/safe-routes-nebraska-safe-routes-classroom>

Developed by Safe Routes to School Nebraska

Safe Routes Nebraska: Safe Routes in the Classroom

Safe Routes Nebraska recently formulated several standards-based activities to help students learn about walking and biking safety and the importance staying active. These creative activities were designed to teach students in each grade level to understand the health benefits of walking and biking to school as well as how to do it safely.

Grades 1-2 : Safe Routes to School Nebraska

Grades 3-4 : Safe Routes to School Nebraska

Grades 7-8 : Safe Routes to School Nebraska

Resource File:

- Activities_1-2.pdf
- Activities_3-4.pdf
- Activities_7-8.pdf

Most popular tools

- What side of the road should I walk on?
- When walking on the road, do you walk against or with traffic?
- At what age can children walk to school by themselves?
- Evaluation: Parent Survey
- Evaluation: Tip Sheets
- Evaluation: Student In-Class Travel Tally
- Evaluation: Parent Survey Online Surveying Option

Need more information?

Click on your home state & contact the state coordinator for answers.

These creative activities were designed to teach students in each age group (grades 1-2, 3-4, 7-8) to understand the health benefits of walking and biking to school as well as how to do it safely.

Strategies for Educating Children

http://guide.saferoutesinfo.org/education/strategies_for_educating_children.cfm

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School
Strategies For Educating Children

The preceding section describes the topics that may be included in Safe Routes to School (SRTS) education for children. This section includes ideas for:

- ways to deliver the education message
- how to support classroom-based teaching
- sources of instructors

Ways to deliver education

A variety of methods are available for teaching children about safety and health. Deciding on a method (or more than one) may be influenced by:

- how much content is to be covered
- the amount of time available
- the desired outcome

For example, one-time instruction, such as an assembly, generally offers the least information and requires the least time. Skills practice, which requires more time and extensive preparation, shows the greatest promise for children to adopt safety skills (Tolmie, Foot, & McLaren, 1996).

This section will describe the following educational methods:

- One-time instruction
- Classroom or physical education lessons
- Parent involvement
- Structured skills practice

While each method is described separately, SRTS programs usually use a combination of methods. In fact a multi-pronged approach will most likely reach more children.



Tam Valley School students test their bicycle and pedestrian safety knowledge by playing Jeopardy in Mill Valley, CA.

This resource includes:

- One-time Instruction
- Classroom or Physical Education Lessons
- Lessons integrated into classroom subjects
- Parent Involvement, Structured Skills Practice
- Bicycle Rodeo
- Bicycle Safety Training

Strategies for Reaching Neighbors

http://guide.saferoutesinfo.org/education/strategies_for_reaching_neighbors.cfm

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School
Strategies For Reaching Neighbors

Neighbors should be engaged early in the Safe Routes to School (SRTS) planning process. This provides an opportunity for SRTS coordinators to hear and address these concerns and increases the likelihood that neighbors will take action to make or keep routes safe. The impact of potential safe routes to school activities on neighbors should be assessed. For example, a remote drop-off area may be initiated to ease traffic congestion near the school. While it improves safety for pedestrians and bicyclists and gives those that live further away the chance to walk, it may also create traffic problems in new areas. Identifying and addressing these issues need to be part of the process.

Ways to reach neighbors include:

- Attend neighborhood group meetings to introduce SRTS, discuss neighbors' needs and concerns and ask for their help. A community in California invited neighbors to a "pruning party" and provided supplies and assistance to trim vegetation growing over the sidewalks. If conflict over trimming trees and bushes occurs, local officials can often resolve by enforcing local ordinances.
- Host an "open house" for neighbors and parents to learn more about SRTS.
- Install informational signs in highly visible locations around the neighborhood.
- Distribute flyers to homes near the school. Some communities have mailed information with utility bills.



These include:

- Attending neighborhood group meetings
- Hosting an "open house"
- Installing informational signs in highly visible locations
- Distributing flyers to homes near the school or mailing flyers home (alongside bills)

Strategies for Reaching Parents

http://guide.saferoutesinfo.org/education/strategies_for_reaching_parents.cfm

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School
Strategies For Reaching Parents

A variety of strategies can be used to reach parents as they teach their children safety skills and drive on the school campus and adjacent streets.

1. Print materials
To communicate with parents, school web sites, emails to parents, or information sent home with students can all be used. In California, some schools hold "Traffic Safety Days" to promote safe driving in the school zone, as well as encourage safe walking and bicycling. School officials, parent volunteers, police officers and others distribute flyers and talk to drivers who pick up or drop off children. Walkers and bicyclists are given safety information and incentives at a welcome table as they arrive at the school.
2. Enforcement strategies
Signs, pavement markings, notices and educational flyers placed on windshields of illegally parked motor vehicles remind parents of proper rules and procedures. See [Enforcement](#) for more information.
3. Media stories
Local news stories that focus on Safe Routes to School (SRTS) can also include key messages about pedestrian, bicyclist and traffic safety.
4. Training
While many parents feel comfortable teaching their child pedestrian safety, they sometimes feel less prepared to teach bicycling rules of the road. One bicycle club in Marin County, California responded to this need by offering a training class for parents on how to teach bicycling skills to their children. Some communities have sought ways to improve parents' driving behavior through training.

For more information see [Strategies for reaching all drivers near the school and Student Drop-off and Pick-up](#).



Parking signage indicates special rules during school drop-off and pick-up times, Seattle, WA.



David Papp

This resource includes:

- Communication (printing materials sent home, school websites, emails)
- Enforcement strategies (signs, pavement markings, notices, educational flyers)
- Media stories
- Training classes

Teaching Children to Walk Safely as They Grow and Develop

http://guide.saferoutesinfo.org/graduated_walking/index.cfm

Prepared by the Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center (PBIC)

Teaching Children to Walk Safely as They Grow and Develop



Walking, first as a child holding the hand of a caring adult, is a form of transportation used throughout life. Being able to walk safely is an important skill that needs to be developed over time, starting with those first hand-held walks. The process is similar to that of how teenagers learn to drive. Just as teenagers must first practice judgment and skills with an adult present and in simple traffic conditions, children need help learning and practicing where and how to walk safely. To help children become safe walkers, adults must look at the world of traffic from a child's point of view and have an understanding of how children's abilities to learn and reason develop over time.

This guide is intended to help parents and caregivers match their guidance and expectations with their children's abilities.

Each child grows and develops differently so it is impractical to expect all children to demonstrate a specific ability at a specific age (Schieber, 1996; Vinje, 1981; Whitbread & Nelson, 2000; Thomson, 2006; Dunbar, Hill, & Lewis, 2001; Tolmie et al., 2002; Michon, 1981). This impracticality makes time spent walking together when an adult can assess and guide their child's learning all the more important. Although parents and caregivers are usually the most familiar with their children's abilities, it is common for them to overestimate their children's walking skills (Sivara et al., 1991; Dunne, Asher, & Rivara, 1992). This can lead to children walking in situations that they are not ready to handle.

This guide leads parents and caregivers through stages of child development and identifies which walking safety skills to teach along the way. The guide is divided into two parts:


This guide is intended to help parents and caregivers match their guidance and expectations with their children's development and abilities at ages 4-6, 7-9, and 10+:

- Understanding how children develop and learn pedestrian skills
- Resources for helping children learn pedestrian safety skills

Tips for Parents and Other Adults for Teaching Pedestrian Safety to Children

- English Color:
saferoutesinfo.org/sites/default/files/tips_for_parents.pdf
- English Black/White:
saferoutesinfo.org/sites/default/files/tips_for_parents_bw.pdf
- Spanish Color:
saferoutesinfo.org/sites/default/files/tips_for_parents_esp.pdf
- Spanish Black/White:
saferoutesinfo.org/sites/default/files/tips_for_parents_esp_bw.pdf

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School



**Tips for Parents and Other Adults
For Teaching Pedestrian Safety to Children**


Walking is a fun and healthy way to spend time with your children while teaching them skills that can serve them well throughout life. The walk to school is a great time to use these safety tips.

Be a walking role model

Children learn through experience. Walking with parents or another caregiver is an important way for children to practice crossing real streets and picking safe places to walk. There is no magic age when children are old enough to walk without an adult. But, as a parent, you should decide when your child has the skills and experience to deal with traffic safely without you.

As you walk with your child, remember these safety tips:

- Wear bright-colored clothes, and carry flashlights or wear reflective gear if it is dark or hard to see.
- Look for traffic at every driveway and intersection. Be aware of drivers in parked cars that may be getting ready to move.
- Obey all traffic signs and signals.
- Cross the street safely:
 1. Stop at the curb or edge of the street.
 2. Look left, right, left and behind you and in front of you for traffic.
 3. Wait until no traffic is coming and begin crossing.
 4. Keep looking for traffic until you have finished crossing.
 5. Walk, don't run across the street.



Choose the safest route to school

Select a walking route with low traffic and intersections.

- Pick places where there are sidewalks or paths separated from traffic. If there are no sidewalks or paths, walk as far from the motor vehicles as possible and, if possible, on the side of the street facing traffic.
- Limit the number of street crossings. When available, cross at a location with an adult school crossing guard.
- Avoid crossing busy or high-speed streets.

This resource provides a one-pager handout or teaching tool on safety considerations for parents and other adults.

Tips for Walking Safely to School

- English Color:
saferoutesinfo.org/sites/default/files/tips_for_kid_s.pdf
- English Black/White:
saferoutesinfo.org/sites/default/files/tips_for_kid_s.bw.pdf
- Spanish Color:
saferoutesinfo.org/sites/default/files/tips_for_kid_s.esp.pdf
- Spanish Black/White:
saferoutesinfo.org/sites/default/files/tips_for_kid_s.esp.bw.pdf

This resource provides a one-pager handout or teaching tool on walking safety.

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School

Tips for Walking Safely to School

Walking is fun, but you need to be safe while doing it. Follow these tips to make sure you get to and from school without any problems.

Walk together

Younger children should always walk with an adult. Tell your parents that walking is great exercise and a nice way to spend time together.

If your parents say that you can walk to school on your own, remember these tips:

- Walk with a friend when possible.
- Ask your parents to help you pick a safe route to school, one that avoids dangers.
- Stick to the route you picked with your parents. Don't let friends talk you into shortcuts that are more dangerous.
- When you are near the street, don't push, shove, or chase each other.
- Never hitchhike or take rides from people not arranged by your parents.
- Talk to your parents and teacher about any bullying that may happen during your walk.

Be seen

Remember, drivers may not be able to see you well. Always wear bright-colored clothes and if it is dark or hard to see, carry flashlights or wear reflective gear.

Look for traffic

Watch out for cars and trucks at every driveway and intersection on your walk to school. Look for drivers in parked cars. They may be getting ready to move.

Cross the street safely

1. Stop at the curb or edge of the street.
2. Look left, right, left and behind you and in front of you for traffic.
3. Wait until no traffic is coming and begin crossing.

Walk Bike to School: Classroom Resources and Handouts

<http://www.walkbiketoschool.org/get-set/event-ideas/classroom-activities-and-handouts>

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School

This resource provides ideas about how to incorporate walking and biking themes into various school subjects, including:

- Art or Computer
- History/Social Sciences
- Health/Physical Education
- English
- Mathematics



The screenshot shows the 'WALK BIKE TO SCHOOL' website. At the top, there are navigation links: Home, For Parents, For the Media, and a search bar. Below this is a 'Get Set!' section with five buttons: 'Ready? Learn the Basics', 'Get Set! Planning & Outreach Tools', 'Go! Register or Find an Event', and 'Keep Going! Walk & Bike Yearbook'. The main content area is titled 'Classroom Activities & Handouts' and includes a sub-header 'Be creative about how to bring walking and bicycle-themed concepts into the classroom. The ideas and resources below can help you brainstorm ways to integrate them into most school subjects and activities!'. There are two sub-sections: 'Classroom activity ideas' and 'Handouts and other resources'. A 'Classroom Activity Ideas' section is highlighted with an orange arrow and text: 'Here are some ideas about how to incorporate walking and biking themes into various school subjects. Remember that student abilities within the classroom are diverse. Before introducing content related to walking or biking to school, work with special education teachers and administrators to anticipate the needs of all students in the classroom.' On the right side, there is a 'Walk and Bike to School Day Yearbook' section with a 'Show us how you celebrated!' prompt and an 'Upload your photos' button. At the bottom, there are links for 'Walkability & Bicyclability Checklists', 'Build Excitement', and 'Promote the Event'.



Safe Passage Community Resource Toolkit



Walk Bike to School: Curricula

<http://walkbiketoschool.org/keep-going/ongoing-activities/classroom-curricula>

Prepared by the National Center for Safe Routes to School

Curricula

The ability to walk and bicycle safely is an important life skill. Any program that encourages walking and bicycling should also incorporate safety education. In order for children to adopt new skills, they need supervised practice time and repeated reinforcement of the key messages. The following walking and biking resources can help.

- [Bikeology Curriculum and Parent Guide \(American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, National Highway Traffic Safety Association\)](#)
- [Child Pedestrian Safety Curriculum \(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration\)](#)
- [Active Transportation in the Classroom \(Active Transportation Alliance\)](#)
- [Kentucky Safe Routes to School Curriculum \(Kentucky DOT\)](#)
- [Maryland Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Curriculum \(Maryland Highway Safety Office\)](#)
- [Safe Routes in the Classroom \(Nebraska Department of Roads\)](#)
- [Safe Routes Curriculum \(Marin County Bicycle Coalition\)](#)

Ask the Insider

Do you have tips for approaching sponsors and recruiting volunteers?

It may sound obvious, but ask partners and volunteers what they would like to contribute rather...

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This resource includes curricula from several organizations, including:

- American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance
- National Highway Traffic Safety Association
- Kentucky DOT
- Maryland Highway Safety Office
- Nebraska Department of Roads
- Marin County Bicycle Coalition